Carolina Observer.

VOL. VII.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY, APRIL 29, 1824. [NO. 360.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, EVERY THURSDAY,
BY LEMUEL BINGHAM.

AT THREE DOLLARS per annum, payable in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted on the customary terms.

For Sale, or Lease,

IN farmsor Lots, on accommodating Terms, a tract of rich and well timbered LAND, situate on the north-east side of the north east branch of the Cape-Fear river, and on the south-west side of Holly Shelter creek, (both navigable for boats of burden,) in the county of New Hanover, containing 29184 acres, by survey.

Part of the abovementioned tract of Land is not inferior, in quality, to any in the state, being a luxuriantly rich and fertile soil, well adapted to the production of rice, indigo, hemp, tobacco, or clover and timothy, as it is capable of being made rich meadow with proper cultivation; and a considerable part of it is high and dry, and well fitted for the culture of corn, cotton, and small grain of every kind, as the part of it now in culture proves, as it produces, in quantity, equal to any land of the same quality in the state. Indeed, the whole tract is susceptible of being made of immense value, by industry and good husbandry, for itis uncommonly well watered, and abounds with the most valuable white and red oak, cypress, cedar, pine and other valuable timber; all of the most superior quality, and capable of furnishing an inexhaustible quantity of staves, hoop poles, scantling, plank, boards, and naval stores, peculiarly well adapted to the West India markets, to which it has a ready outlet from the river bank by Wilmington, from which it is distant but 28 miles, and to which there is a safe and bold navigation, as well by the north east branch of the Cape Fear as by Holly Shelter creek, which bounds it on the N. E. side. So that there is not in the state a tract of land combining more advantages for a trade with the West Indies than this does; or, indeed, with any other country, or market, where lumber of every description, and naval stores, may be articles of necessity.

On the tract there are two fine mill seats, and some others can be made with a trifling expense of money and labor, and adjacent to it, there are three or four valuable saw mills, some of hich *have made good plank and scantling, &c. from timber got on this tract.* So that it enjoys every facility that can be reasonably desired for manufacturing the timber into lumber fit for market, and a market can always be had at Wilmington for all articles of the kind, if the persons concerned should decline shipping on their own account to other markets.

As it presumed that no person will purchase or lease without viewing the land, a further description is deemed unnecessary. Persons wishing so to do, are respectfully referred to William Smith, Esq. Register of New-Hanover county, to Joseph Lamb, Esq. former Surveyor of the said county, and to the honorable Charles Hooks, in Duplin county, for a knowledge of the situation of the lands, and to the Register's office in the county of New Hanover, and ofthe Secretary of State's office, in Raleigh, for a knowledge of the title, also to the subscriber, who is ready to exhibit it, and who is authorised to treat for the sale or lease of the whole or any part of the said tract of land.

I will remark that, as a liberal credit will be given, it is possible that there has not been a prodertyoffered for sale in many years combining so many natural advantages, and holding out such a reasonable promise f giving an immense fortune to the purchaser or owner, he using only common prudence, industry and good management; for I am specially instructed, by the present owner, to say, that the shameful depredation committed on it by men whose cupidity has proved too powerful for their honesty, compels him to offer it for sale.

☞And I am also instructed to give notice, that all persons found trespassing or committing waste or spoliation on the said tract of land, or on the timber thereon, will be prosecuted with every rigor the law allows. And I am also instructed to inform the persons settled on it, that they will not be disturbed in their possession until all hope of friendly accommodation shall fail. JOHN D. BELACY.

Att'y for the heirs of J. Baker.

Note.—To save trouble, the price of the whole tract is 180,000 dollars, payable by instalments, in 12 years; the first 5 years without interest.

Raleigh, Sept. 12. 18*

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale the tract of LAND on which he now lives, in Chatham county, near Tyson's Mills, on Deep River, containing about nine hundred acres; a considerable part of which is bottom land, of good quality, and a sufficient quantity now under fence and ready for cultivation, to employ six or eight hands to advantage.

The improvements consist of a handsome

Young Apple Orchard,

of choice, late fruit,

A comfortable DWELLING-HOUSE, and other necessary Out-houses; all of which are situated on a hill, which commands an almost entire view of the plantation, and renders it one of the most beautiful seats in this part of the county. Persons disposed to purchase, are invited to view the premises and judge for themselves. The terms of sale will be liberal and advantageous to the purchaser; who can also (if required) be accommodated with stock, of every description. Apply to the subscriber, on the premises, or, in his absence, to Archibald M'Bryde, Esq.

WILLIAM L. HAYES.

Chatham County, Nov. 25.——27tf.

Property for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale a tract of LAND, containing between 70 and 80 acres, lying on the east side of the river, about a mile from Campbellton. The tract adjoins the land formerly belonging to Col. Dickson, and has on it an Orchard, and a comfortable Dwelling House. It has likewise a valuable FISHERY. The farming utensils will be sold with it.

Also, a lot in town, adjoining John A. Cameron, Esq's. 145 feet front, on Gillespie street, and 310 feet on Mumford street, with a large Ware House standing on it.

Also, a plantation on Smith creek, containing 130 acres; and a tract of land, four miles from Fayetteville, joining C. M'Pherson's, and containing about 150 acres. It affords an excellent range for stock.

Notes, negotiable at the Banks, will be received in payment. MARY BARGE.

Executrix of the Will of G. K. Barge, dec'd.

April 1, 1824. —56*

ENTERTAINMENT,
By D. D. Salmon.

THE subscriber having returned with his family from the country, is ready to entertain travellers and boarders at his former stand, south-east of the Court-House square, where, by his attention and assiduity to render the situation of his guests happy and agreeable, he hopes to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

Fayetteville, Oct. 6. 1823.—19*

FAYETTEVILLE ACADEMY.

THIS Institution now offers advantages equal to any in the Southern States, being conducted on the most approved principles, and provided with superior Teachers in every branch of useful and ornamental education. This, with its healthy situation and moderate charges for board and tuition, must insure it a liberal patronage.—The strictest attention will be paid to the conduct and morals of those attending it.

TERMS PER QUARTER.

Female Department, conducted by Mrs. Hamilton, with assistant teachers,

Rudiments,	$2 50
Reading and Writing,	3
English Grammar, Ancient and Modern Geography, with the use of the Maps and Globes, History, Chronology, Mythology, Rhetoric, Belles Lettres, Composition, Natural Philosophy, Botany, with plain and ornamental Needle Work,	6

Music, taught by Mr. Lataste, per annum, $60; per quarter, $20.

Ditto. taught out of the Institution, $100 per annum.

Drawing, Painting, and the French Language, by M Laisney, a native of France.

Drawing and Painting,	$6
French,	6

Classical department, under Mr. James J. Sanford.

The Latin and Greek Languages, Natural and Moral Philosophy, Logic, Astronomy, Mathematics, Geometry, and Algebra, $8.

ENGLISH MALE DEPARTMENT.

Rudiments,	$3
Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Ancient and Modern Geography, with the use of the Maps and Globes,	6

Pens and Ink provided without charge.

A tax of 25 cents on each student, for Wood, Water, &c.

Board, including ALL the above branches, except Music, $35 per quarter, payable in advance.

WM. HAMILTON.

☞For the satisfaction of Parents and Guardians, the following gentlemen may be referred to:—John A. Cameron, Esq. President of the School Committee, or the Rev. R. H. Morrison.

Fayetteville, June 5, 1823. 1y.1

NOTICE.

I HAVE about 15,000 acres of Land in several tracts, within the Chickasaw purchase, State of Tennessee, on the Losahatchie, Hatchie, Forked, Deer and Tennessee rivers, well situated and of good quality, which I would sell or exchange for valuable lands within 40 miles of this place. The titles to the different tracts are indisputable and secured; and their situation can be ascertained on application to John C. M'Lemore, Esq. of Nashville, Tennessee, or myself.

Also, I would sell the very valuable Lot and Store occupied by Mr. Nevin M'Laurin and Wm. Widdifield, jr. situated on Hay-street, extending to (and the same width on a back street opposite the State Bank lot,) within 80 feet of the Town House square, and I can with safety say, interior to none, in point of location, for mercantile purposes, in this place.

SAM P. ASHE.

Fayetteville, N. C. April, 1824.—6.52

☞The editors of the Raleigh Register are requested to insert the above in their paper, for six weeks.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

SADDLERY STORE,

Hay-street, opposite the Mansion Hotel, Fayetteville.

THE subscribers have opened their establishment at the above place, with a large assortment of fresh Goods, consisting of Men's and Women's Saddles, of different qualities, plated and tinned Bridles, of every description; Harness, Trunks, Valices, Saddle-bags, &c. &c. Also, Saddlery, such as bits, stirrups, spurs, mouldings, spots, buckles and slides, webs, of various kinds, saddle-trees, cut tacks: Also, saddlers' leather, viz. skirting, hog skins, morocco, sheep skins, and a variety of shoe leather.

The above Goods were manufactured expressly for this market; and the subscribers flatter themselves, from their experience in the business, that their goods, on examination, will not be found inferior to any imported into or manufactured in this state; and from their manufactory in New-York will continue to receive fresh supplies during the business months, and will sell them tor cash, cotton, or approved paper, as low as can be purchased in any part of the Union. JOSEPH SNIVELY & CO.

Dec. 24, 1823.—*33tf.

Dissolution.

THE connection in business heretofore existing between the subscribers, at this place, under the firm of *Barnum Beach & Co.* and at Boston, under the firm of *Amos Kimball & Co.* is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. The business will be settled by either of the subscribers. BARNUM BEACH,
AMOS KIMBALL.

BARNUM BEACH has taken the store lately occupied by B. Beach & Co. where he offers for sale a good assortment of Boots and Shoes, as usual, and continues to manufacture Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes, of all descriptions.

AMOS KIMBALL has taken a store in the North East corner of Market Square, where he offers for sale a general assortment of Boots and Shoes, of all descriptions.

November 20, 1823.——25*

No Imposition.

Money will be returned, if cures are not effected according to contract.

Dr. Laland

INTENDS to remain in Fayetteville some time longer, before his return to Wilmington; so that persons labouring under chronic diseases, of which, it is believed, a great number are incurable, by immediate application to Dr. Laland, will certainly get cured of their dreadful diseases, such as cancers, ulcers, tetters, rheumatism, scurvy, dropsy, piles, fistula, scrofula, gravel, &c. He will sell the true rob *antisyphilitique*, of Monsieur Lafecteur, an infallible remedy for certain diseases, and when mercury has failed. I have used it for many years, and lately, for about two years, in Wilmington, in many cases, some of them of the worst kind, without ever doing the least injury.

Dr. Laland's *Blenorragia Composition*, a radical cure, in a short time, for that disease which is driven in the blood, and particularly when cured by the use of the Balsam of Copivia, Tolu, Peru, Styrax, Canado, or compositions of the same nature, and frequently return from the least excess, or turn into the other disease much more dangerous, which, if not stopped, will convert the loveliest person into a mass of corruption. Is there an individual who would forego such benefits, particularly when the medicine can be had at a moderate price? Also, at his office, may be had an article to prevent any injury whatever.—Several cures have been effected in this place, of cancers and ulcers, one of them on Mr. Elliot; other names can be mentioned, if required, and certificates and letters of recommendation of cures effected, in many other places of the United States, can be seen at his office.——25tf

DRUG AND MEDICINE STORE.

W. H. Mafiett & Co.

HAVE just received, per schooner Azora, a large supply of *DRUGS, MEDICINES, Paints, Oils,* and *Hatters' Materials;* among which are,

50 kegs real English White Lead,
100 lbs. best Spanish Flot. Indigo.

All orders, in their line, thankfully received, and punctually attended to.

March 9, 1824.—*53

SPRING GOODS.

E. E. LEWIS,

HAS just received a general assortment of *SEASONABLE GOODS* which he offers, as heretofore, at *unusually low prices.* Among which are

Calicoes, of *entire new patterns*
6-4 Cambrics, well assorted
Figured, Book, and Mull Muslins
Striped do
Muslin Robes, a great variety
Irish Linens
Blk Sinchews and Sarsnetts
Levantine
Green Florence
Plain and figured Crapes, and Crape Robes
Garniture Ribbons in setts, of *newest patterns*
Osnaburgs and Droghedas

} SILKS,

ALSO,

Leghorn and Straw Bonnets *cheap*
Bandboxes, Shaving Soap, Wool Hats, Cotton Cards, Shell, Ivory and Imitation Combs, a large assortment, at *reduced prices.*

REAL SPANISH SEGARS.

An examination of the quality and prices, is respectfully solicited, by all who are desirous of getting *good bargains.*—56*

Leghorn and Straw Bonnet STORE.

THE subscriber has just received, by the late arrivals,

2 cases Bolivar Leghorn Gipseys, of the latest importations and most fashionable style,
2 cases black Leghorn straw bonnets,
3 cases Misses do. do. do.
20 cases Straw Bonnets, of the latest fashions,
8 boxes Garniture Ribands,
100 nests band and packing Boxes,
40 lbs. Bonnet wire,
300 yards Straw Trimmings,
30 doz. white Cotton cord,
Silks for making and lining bonnets.

The above goods are offered at wholesale, as low as can be bought in Charleston or Petersburg. Country merchants, and all who deal in the above goods, are invited to call and examine for themselves, a few doors west of the State-House, Hay-street, Fayetteville, N. C. ABIJAH WHITING.

N. B. Straw and Leghorn Bonnets whitened, colored and pressed, and warranted to look as well as when new. 24* A. W.

Wholesale Dry Good Store.

H. BRADFORD & CO.

At their Store on Hay-Street, east end of the building formerly Donaldson & McMillan's Store,

KEEP always on hand a general assortment of American and British Dry Goods, suited to the trade of this place. Having a partner in New-York, who is well acquainted with the southern trade, and as they are receiving goods by almost every arrival, they expect to keep at all times on hand, as complete an assortment of well selected Goods, in their line, as can be found in any of the southern towns.

H. B. & Co. are now opening a variety of Dry Goods. They have also just received, and intend hereafter to keep, a full supply of Fur and Wool Hats and Straw Bonnets.

Fayetteville, Dec. 17, 1823.—*29

Coffee, Nails, &c.

17 bags Porto Rico Coffee
30 do. St. Domingo do.
10 hhds. prime retailing Molasses
29 kegs cut Nails
10 boxes fresh MuscatelRaisins
20 ditto bloom do.
5 bags Pimento
2 kegs bar Lead; just received and for sale by
C. T. HAIGH.

December 24, 1823.—30tf.

100 Pieces of heavy 42 inch Cotton Bagging,
2000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
25 bags prime green Coffee,
For saleby J. HUSKE.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

AT his stand in Market Square, has received by the last arrivals, a variety of SHOES for Spring wear.

Ladies' plain and figured Stuff Boots
Do do do do Monroe Ties
Do do do do Grecian do.
Do blk. and coloured figured Silk Slippers
Do Prunella Slippers
Do Undressed Monroe Ties
Gentlemen's Philadelphia made Wellington Boots
Boy's and Children's Shoes, of different kinds.

55tf. WM. L. HAWLEY.

AMOS KIMBALL

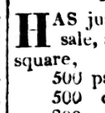
HAS just received per Steam Boat, and offers for sale, at his store north-east corner of Market-square,

500 pair coarse boots
500 do do shoes
300 do women's leather shoes
200 do boys' coarse shoes and boots
200 do ladies' morocco walking shoes
400 do Roan shoes
200 do seal-skin walking shoes
100 boxes segars
5 doz. wire sieves
5 do morocco skins
24 do hair combs
6 do shoe blacking,

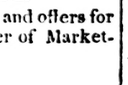
which, together with his former stock, makes a complete assortment. Country dealers are requested to call and examine for themselves.

Dec. 17, 1823.—29eptf

MORE NEW



Boots and Shoes.



THE subscriber has recently received from New-York, a choice selection of BOOTS and SHOES. He also continues to manufacture Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes, in the most fashionable style, and of the best quality. The above will be sold at the lowest price. BM. BEACH.

WANTED,

A LAD, from the country, about 15 or 16 years of age, as an apprentice to the above business.

CHEAP CASH STORE.

SPRING GOODS.

THE subscribers have just received from N. York an extensive assortment of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, which they offer for sale at a very small advance on cost, in the store lately possessed by Mr. James M'Leran, deceased.

AMONG THEIR ASSORTMENT ARE:

Extra supr. London Cloths and Cassimeres
Second and common do do.
Fine and low priced double milled drab Cloths
Pelisse and Habit Cloths
White, red and yellow Flannels
Real Welch do
Drapery for Table Covers
Sattinets and negro cloths
Kerseys and Planes
3, and 3½ point Blankets
Bombazetts and Bombazines
Caroline,
Domestic Caroline,
And Tartan,

} PLAIDS.

Cashmere,
Merino, Printed,
and Cassimere

} SHAWLS AND HDKFS

Canton and Nankin Crapes
Ditto Robes and Shawls
Superior black Levantines
Do do figured and striped
Do coloured do
Do do Italian Lustring

} SILKS

Silk Velvets, &c.
Cotton do.
Men's and women's blk. and col'd. worsted
do Lambs Wool
black and white Silk
do do Cotton

} Hosiery.

Ladies' Kid,
Silk,
Beaver and Castor
Gentlemen's Buckskin,
York Tan,
and Silk

} GLOVES.

Superior undressed Cortes Prints
3-4, 4-4, and 5-4 brown Shirtings & Sheetings
Do do bleached do do
3-4 and 6-4 common and superior Checks,
3-4 and 4-4 Plaids and Stripes,
4-4 Irish Linens, in whole and half pieces
3-4 do Sheetings
5-4 and 10-4 Irish Diaper
Laces and Edgings
Gimp and other Trimmings
Elegant tamboun'd and sewed, Swiss,
Mull and Book
Do plain do do
Cambric and Jaconet do

} MUSLINS.

} Domestic.

ALSO,

Gentlemen's Hats
Negro do.
Brussels Carpeting
Venetian do.
Twilled Cotton Bagging
Sackings and Osnaburgs
2000 pair Shoes, all kinds.

Groceries.

Imperial and Gunpowder Tea
Loaf and lump Sugar
Iron and Salt
Madeira,
Teneriffe, and
Vin de Grave,

} WINES.

Cognac Brandy
Holland Gin
Jamaica Rum.

22* HUGH CAMPBELL & CO.

10 d z. English Spades,
5 do do Shovels,
15 do Smith's Anvils,
2 casks genuine Port Wine,
3 do L. P. Maderia do
90 bags Coffee,
Just received, and for sale by
'51 M'NEILL & KIRKLAND.

FOR SALE.

3 packages DRY GOODS, assorted, suitable for a country Store. They are for sale at a low price, at twelve months' credit. JNO HUSKE.

March 4 1824.—52tf.

P. J. TILLINGHAST

Has on hand, received direct from the Manufacturers,

200 *casks Cut Nails and Brads,* to wit:

4d. 4½*d.* 5*d.* 6*d.* 8*d.* 10*d.* 12*d.* 20*d.* 24*d.* Nails, and 4½ inch Spikes—*Also,*

6*d.* 8*d.* 10*d.* 12*d.* and 20*d.* flooring Brads, made at the Taunton Factory, Massachusetts;—which he offers for sale on accommodating terms. He will constantly keep on hand a large supply of this article. The reputation of this factory for making cut Nails of the first quality, has long been established. It is presumed they will be esteemed by those who use them equal to any made in the United States.

55*

Wool Machine Cards.

J. F. & John Lippitt,

HAVE on hand, and will keep a constant supply, of Wool Machine Cards.

January 6, 1824—.32*

The Phœnix Nail Manufacturing Company of Philadelphia,

WILL keep constantly in the hands of their agent, Duncan Thompson, in Fayetteville, a supply of their NAILS and BRADS, of all the various sizes, and of a quality inferior to none. They will be sold at the Factory prices, adding charges only.

100 kegs Nails and Brads, from the Phœnix Factory, just received and for sale, by
DUNCAN THOMPSON.

March 3, 1824.—52tf.

State of North-Carolina,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Feb. Term, 1824.

Lauchlin M'Lean *vs.* Neill M'Lean, Daniel M'Leod and Catharine his wife, Sally M'Lean, Hugh M'Kay and Christian his wife, the heirs of Mary M'Lean, and the Executors of Nancy M'Lean.—*Petition to set aside the probate of a Will.*

IT having been made appear to the satisfaction of the Court, that Daniel M'Leod and Catharine his wife, are inhabitants of the State of South Carolina: It is *Ordered,* that publication be made five weeks, in the Carolina Observer, printed at Fayetteville, for the said Daniel M'Leod and Catharine his wife, to appear at the next court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Robeson, at the Court-House in Lumberton, on the 4th Monday of May next, then and there to shew cause, if any they can, why the probate and paper writing, purporting to be the Will of Nancy M'Lean, may not be set aside.—A true copy from the Minutes.

5:60 RICH'D C. BUNTING, Clk.

Just Received,

AND for sale at this office, price 20 cents single, a Pamphlet, entitled "An Address to the citizens of North-Carolina, on the subject of the Presidential Election."

MUSIC SCHOOL.

MADAME VIELLA,

GRATEFUL to her subscribers for their encouragement, takes this method of informing them that her *Music School* will be opened for their reception on the 21st instant, at her house. She trusts that her attention to her pupils during the last year, the success which has attended her efforts in the business of instruction, and the general satisfaction which she has given, will secure her a continuance of the public patronage. In addition to the full certificates of her capacity, brought with her from New-York, she would respectfully refer persons at a distance, to the gentlemen composing the late School Committee, and the parents and guardians of young ladies whom she has instructed in this place.

Fayetteville, 14th April, 1824.—2t59.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the firm of *Smith & Hodges,* is this day, by mutual consent, dissolved.

SMITH & HODGES.

The business will in future be conducted by the subscriber, at the same place, to whom all persons indebted, will make payments, and who will also settle all claims against the said firm.

ARCHD. SMITH.

April 7. 1824.—3:60

One Dollar Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 30th of March, an indented apprentice, by the name of Raiford Porter. I forwarn all flat manufacturers, and other persons, from employing or harbouring said boy, as I am determined to prosecute to the extent of the law. JAS. R. GEE

3:60

Cape-Fear Navigation Company.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to a resolution of the President and Directors of the Cape-Fear Navigation Company, at a meeting holden at Fayetteville, on the 23rd day of February, 1824, those Stockholders in the said Company, who have hitherto failed to pay any part of the first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth or tenth Instalments, of either the original or the increased Capital Stock of said Company, are requested to come forward and make immediate payment to John Crusoe, Esq. Treasurer of said Company at Fayetteville, or their Stock will be sold on the fourth Monday of May next, at the Town House in Fayetteville, and proceedings instituted against any delinquents that may then remain, for any balances due on said Stock.

ROBERT STRANGE, *President.*

Fayetteville, N. C. March 3, 1824—12wt64.

Committed

TO the jail of this county, a negro man who calls himself Matthew Clarkson, and says he is free; that he was kidnapped by speculators in Delaware and sold to another speculator named Samuel Scott, from whom he escaped in Rockingham county, in this state. Said negro is about five feet ten inches high, stout made, and of a dark complexion; he has a scar on his right eye, and one on his ancle bone; he is about twenty-three or twenty-four years of age. The owner is hereby requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

SAMUEL MAULTSBY, Jailor.

April 15. 1824.—*58

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 182*

Willie Mebane & Co. *vs.* Lynch & Cather. } Original Attachment.

IT appearing to this court, that the defendants Lynch & Cather, are inhabitants of another state: Therefore, *Ordered,* that they be and appear before this worshipful Court, at the Court-House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in June next, to replevy and plead to issue, or judgment final will be entered against them; and that publication thereof be made in the Carolina Observer, according to law.

From the Records,

JNO. ARMSTRONG. *Clerk.*

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1824.

Cornelius J. Fooker *vs.* David Ruth. } Original Attachment.

IT appearing to this court, that the defendant David Ruth, is an inhabitant of another state:—Therefore, *Ordered,* that he be and appear before this worshipful Court, at the Court-House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in June next, to replevy and plead to issue, or judgment final will be entered against him; and that publication thereof be made in the Carolina Observer, according to law.

From the Records,

53 JNO. ARMSTRONG, *Clerk.*

Valuable Lands & Mills for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale, 12,000 acres of Land, on Lower Little River, in Cumberland county, on which there are about 150 or 200 acres of valuable Swamp Land: a part of it is cleared and produces good hay, the rest abounds with reeds, and would winter a large stock of cattle, and could be enclosed at a small expense. The remainder of the land is covered with the best pine for lumber, &c. There are on the above lands two Saw-Mills, with two saws in each frame; both of which have been lately re-built, and are in the best order. There is a good bridge over the river at the mills. Also, some cleared ground, under good fence; a handsome garden; and the necessary buildings for carrying on the business. Oxen, timber, wheels, and the necessary tools, may be had with the mills.

Also, 1000 acres on Upper Little River, in Moore county, known by the name of the Garter Place, which is well known to be one of the most valuable tracts of land in that part of the country. It lies well, abounds with excellent springs, and a mill site within fifty yards of the houses. The whole of it is either good bottom or cotton land of a superior quality. It has a good orchard, and a large quantity of open land.

Also, one lot and the buildings thereon, situated in the town of Fayetteville, on Green street, lately occupied by Mr. Joseph Baker; and also, one lot situated on Person street, at the foot of the hill towards Campbelton.

I deem it unnecessary to be more minute in describing the above property. The Mills, Lands, &c. on Lower Little River will, in my absence, be shown to those who may wish to purchase, by Mr. Angus Killy, who lives in the neighborhood. The lots in Fayetteville, by Mr. Duncan Thompson; and the lands in Moore county, by myself. I will sell all or any part of the above property very low, for cash, or on a liberal credit.

51tf

B. W. WILLIAMS.

Blanks,

OF ALL KINDS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.....EIGHTEENTH CONGRESS.

SENATE.

MONDAY, APRIL 19.—On motion of Mr. *Macon*, the resolution proposed by him, some days since, fixing a time for closing the present session of Congress, was taken up for consideration. That resolution specified the 4th of May, as the day of adjournment. The "5th" was, on motion, stricken out; when,

Mr. *Talbot* moved to fill the blank with the "15th day."

Mr. *Dickerson* moved to postpone the resolution to Monday next.

This motion was decided in the negative—yeas 21, nays 24.

Mr. *Van Dyke* then moved to fill the blank in the resolution with the "18th" as the day of adjournment. This was not agreed to. The question then recurred upon Mr. Talbot's motion, for filling the blank with the "15th."

Mr. *Eaton* spoke in favor of that day, as the great and important subjects before the Senate could not possibly be disposed of before that time.

Mr. *Ruggles* moved to lay the resolution on the table—this motion was decided in the negative, yeas 22, nays 24.

The question then recurred on filling the blank with "the 15th"—Messrs. King, of Alaba. and H. Johnson, of Lou. spoke in favor of an early day of adjournment.

Mr. *Dickerson* said, he should consider the determination of the Senate to fix an early day for adjournment, as tantamount to the rejection of the important bill (the Tariff bill) which had just come from the other House.

The Senate then decided in favor of filling the blank with the 15th—yeas 25, nays 21.

So the resolution fixes the 15th day of May, for adjournment of Congress—it was then passed to be engrossed and read the 3d time.

The bill "in addition to the acts relative to the election of President and Vice-President of the United States," was read the third time, *passed*, and sent to the House for concurrence.

TUESDAY, APRIL 20.—The bill from the other House, "to amend the several acts for imposing Duties on Imports," was taken up for a second reading.

Mr. *Branch*, after a few remarks, expressing his opinion that the present was a proper time to try whether or not the Senate was willing to take this bill into consideration at all, moved that it should be indefinitely postponed. This motion gave rise to some cursory remarks upon the point of order. The Chair decided that, as the Senate had already passed the bill to a second reading, the motion of the honorable gentleman from North-Carolina was not in order until the reading had taken place. The bill was then read.

Mr. *Lloyd*, of Md. said, that he wished very much to ascertain what would be the effect of this measure, upon the revenue of the country; the importance of the subject was so evident, that it needed no comment from him—he thought it would have a powerful effect upon the finances of the country—and with a view to ascertain what the extent of that effect would be, he moved the reference of the bill to the Committee on Finance.

This motion gave rise to a considerable discussion, as to the propriety of this reference. By the opponents of the motion, it was contended that the subject properly belonged to the Committee on Commerce and Manufactures.

The question was then taken, and decided against the reference to the Committee on Finance, by yeas and nays, as follows: Yeas 22, Nays 23.

On motion of Mr. *Dickerson*, the bill was then referred to the committee on Commerce and Manufactures.

Mr. *Mills* then moved that the Committee on Finance be associated with the committee on Commerce and Manufactures, for the consideration of the bill "to amend the several acts for imposing duties on imports;" and that the members of both those committees be considered as one committee, for that purpose. This motion lies over for consideration.

The joint resolution, fixing the 15th day of May next, for the adjournment of the present session of Congress, was read the third time.

Mr. *Noble* moved that it be ordered to lie on the table. This motion was not agreed to. The resolution was then *passed*, and sent to the other House for concurrence.

The bill reported by the Committee on the Militia, "more effectually to provide for the national defence, by establishing an uniform Militia throughout the United States, and providing for the discipline thereof," was taken up for consideration; and, on motion of Mr. *Knight*, the bill was ordered to lie on the table.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21.—Mr. *Dickerson*, on behalf of the Committee on Commerce and Manufactures, to whom was referred the bill "to amend the several acts for imposing duties on imports," requested permission for the committee to sit upon that subject during the sessions of the Senate, which was refused.

The resolution submitted yesterday by Mr. *Mills*, proposing "that the Committee on Finance should be associated with the committee on Commerce and Manufactures, for the consideration of the bill "to amend the several acts for imposing duties on imports," and that "the members of the two committees be considered as one committee, for that purpose," was then read for consideration. Mr. *Mills* made a few remarks in support of his motion.

Mr. *Holmes*, of Maine, moved to amend the resolution, by striking out all but the word "*Resolved*," and inserting the following: "that the committee on Finance be directed to inquire what effect the bill from the other House, 'to amend the several acts for imposing duties on imports,' will have on the revenue of the country."

Messrs. *King*, of Alaba. *Johnson*, of Ken. and *Elliott*, opposed both the resolution and the amendment. The question was then taken on the amendment, and decided in the negative; and Mr. *Mills* then withdrew his resolution.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, APRIL 19.

The Speaker presented to the House a voluminous address from Ninian Edwards, of Illinois, lately appointed Minister to Mexico, which address was transmitted by the writer, from Wheeling; and purporting to vindicate himself from certain allegations implicating his character, contained in a report lately made by the Secretary of the Treasury, in relation to government deposites in the Western Banks, of one of which Banks Mr. Edwards was a Director.

Mr. *Hamilton*, from the Military Committee, reported a bill "concerning the allowance of pensions upon the relinquishment of bounty lands;" which was twice read and committed.

TUESDAY, APRIL 20.—Mr. *Long*, of N. C. offered the following:

"*Resolved*, That the Postmaster General be requested to lay before this House, a statement of all the post routes now established, not included in his statement of unproductive post routes already submitted to the House, together with the statement of the amount paid for the transportation of the mail on each route—of the number of mails on each route per week, and the amount of profits arising from each one.—Also, the amount that would be saved by discontinuing certain unproductive routes, as proposed by the bill reported by the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads; likewise the amount that might be saved by having one mail instead of two, on all routes where there are now two mails a week."

On motion of Mr. *Taylor*, of N. Y. it was *Resolved*, That a Committee be appointed on the part of this House, to join such Committee as may be associated by the Senate, to examine and report what business ought to be acted upon at the present session, and, also, at what time the session may be closed by the adjournment of the two Houses.

A Committee of five was accordingly ordered to be appointed on the part of this House.

Mr. *Forsyth* submitted the following for adoption by this House:

"*Resolved*, That the President be officially informed that this House has ordered an investigation of the memorial presented to this House on the 19th instant, by N. Edwards, lately appointed Minister to Mexico—that said N. Edwards may be instructed not to leave the United States before that investigation has taken place."

The question of *consideration* of this motion being called for (a previous, but not usual question,) was taken; and there were

For now considering the question	61
Against considering it	84

So the House refused *now to consider* the proposition.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21.—The resolution yesterday offered by Mr. *Long*, on the subject of post routes, was taken up. He explained the object of the resolution, which was opposed by Mr. *Taylor*, of N. Y. in a few remarks.

Mr. *Long* then modified his resolution by omitting all but the following:

"*Resolved*, That the Postmaster General be directed to lay before this House a statement of the amount that would be saved by discontinuing certain unproductive routes, as proposed by the bill reported by the committee on the Post Office and Post Roads; likewise the amount that might be saved by having one mail instead of two, on all routes where there are now two mails a week."

Mr. *Cocke* and Mr. *Reed* opposed the resolution, and, at the motion of Mr. *McCoy*, it was laid on the table.

The following bill from the Senate, viz: "a bill in addition to the acts relative to the election of President and Vice-President of the United States," was twice read and referred.

The Boston Courier gives the following anecdote:—

"In the late debate in the U. S. Senate on the appropriation bill, Mr. Rufus King, in the course of his remarks in favour of his motion for the appointment and salary of an agent, cited a number of instances to prove that it has always been the practice of the Executive since the establishment of the government, to appoint such special agents, when the service of the country required. These remarks were replied to, somewhat sneeringly, by Mr. Holmes, of Maine. In his reply to the arguments which had been urged against him from several quarters, Mr. King said, 'in any information he might hereafter think proper to communicate to the Senate, or in any remarks he might make there, he begged the Senate, not to consider him as addressing himself at all to the gentlemen from Maine: for he should, ever after, consider that gentleman as being far above all information, from whatever source it might come.' Mr. H. felt the reproof, rose, and attempted to say something, but sat down again, evidently disconcerted."

We can credit all this story except the "evidently *disconcerted*."—*Nat. Gazette.*

Another Jury Ballot.—One of the petit juries of Baltimore, following the example of the grand jury of that county, have gone into an election of President, which resulted as follows: For Adams 15, Jackson 7, Crawford 1, and 1 blank.

INTELLIGENCE.

FOREIGN.

From the Charleston Courier, April 22.

LATE FROM ENGLAND.

By the fast sailing Br. brig *Gen. Brown*, Capt. Sharp, arrived yesterday, in 37 days from Liverpool, we have papers from that place to the 14th, and from London to the 12th ult.

No political news of moment is furnished by these papers, although they are about 20 days later than our previous advices.

The Cotton Market was somewhat depressed in the early part of the month, but a good business was done in the week ending on the 13th, in the face of a very heavy import, at 7⅞ to 9¼d. for Boweds.

A series of heavy gales of wind were experienced on the British coast, the three or four first days of March, which caused much damage to the shipping.

In the House of Lords, March 5th, the Marquis of Lansdowne gave notice for Monday se'nnight, of a motion for an Address to the King, praying for the recognition of the South American Provinces.

A proposition to abolish military flogging in the army, has been lost in the House of Commons.

A British National Institution has been founded, of which the King is the patron, for the preservation of life in cases of shipwreck, and for the relief of the families of sailors, wrecked upon the British coast.

A new Insurance Company is about to be established, under the auspices of three of the most eminent establishments in Europe. It is understood that five millions sterling will form the capital, and that it will be open to the subjects of all nations.

His Majesty's visit to Scotland last year, cost the city of Edinburgh £4202 14s. 10d.

A monument to the late Princess Charlotte of England, is to be erected in St. George's Chapel, Windsor.

The Marquis of Lichfield, nephew of Mr. Canning, died on the 5th March.

From microscopic observations, it has been estimated that the human body contains 2,300,000 pores.

The Greek and Turkish fleets were, at the last dates, in the sight of each other, in the Gulf of Lepanto.

The Greeks have landed at Cassandra, with 3000 men, where they cut to pieces 800 Turks, and went off with great booty.

Lord Byron has been recognized by the government of Western Greece, as President of Strangers, over whom he exercises a kind of patronage, which consists in rendering them useful, according to their means and capacity.

The Reis Effendi is dangerously ill at Constantinople. The Sultan has ordered his chief physician, on pain of death, to cure the Minister forthwith.

LONDON, MARCH 11.

Letters were on Thursday morning received at Gibraltar, dated the 19th Feb. stating that an American vessel had arrived at that garrison, the captain of which reports that he spoke two Algerine frigates off Cadiz.

Letters from Constantinople, of the 5th and 7th of Feb. by way of Bucharest and Odessa, state that a hati-scherif has been sent to the Seraskier of the army in Greece, to execute the Pasha of Scutari for not having conquered the Greeks at Missolonghi.

Brussels, March 5.—Recent letters from the Archipelago state that the Greeks have again made a landing, 20 leagues to the north of Smyrna; that they levied a large quantity of provisions, after which they re-embarked. Other points on the coast of Asia Minor have likewise been disturbed by the Greeks, who being masters of the richest Turks in Natolia, who are obliged to pay large ransoms.

NEW-YORK, APRIL 5.

From Demarara.—By the schr. Decatur, from Demarara, we have received our files of the Gazette, published at that place, to the 3d March inclusive. They are chiefly filled with the proceedings on the trials of the negroes engaged in the late conspiracy, and with discussions on the impolicy of making any alterations in the system of management, now followed in the West India Islands, as to the slaves. Accounts had been received from Dominica, which represented that island to be in a state of confusion and uproar, owing to the conduct of the Earl of Huntingdon, the Governor, who, having previously dissolved the assembly, had refused to issue any new writs for the re-election of Members, until his Majesty's pleasure shall be known regarding the matter at issue betwen them. The Noble Earl is said (in the Demarara Gazette) to be a Post Captain in the Navy, and too much accustomed to patrole the quarter deck, to have his *orders* disputed with patience. Wisdom however, it is added, is not the growth of a day—and a few more months intercourse with the good Dominica, will probably teach him that naval discipline, and civil rights, *are not* compatible with each other.—*Ev. Post.*

Columbian Republic.—A letter received in this city from Laguyra, of the 26th ult. mentions the arrival there on the day preceding, of a French man of war brig, despatched by the Com'dt General Martinque, by express order of his king, to the government, to assure it that the French nation entertained the most perfect friendship towards Columbia, and that the whole of the reports so generally circulated in England and the United States relative to this country, are without foundation.

Eve. Post.

North West Coast.—The Sachem, arrived at Boston, in 128 days from California, has brought the intelligence that in February and March, 1823, a Rusian sloop of war was in St. Francisco, surveying the port, and sailed thence for the N. W. Coast, in search of American vessels trading there, the captain of which said that he should capture all vessels found breaking the Imperial Ukase. When the Sachem left, every thing was peaceable there, but the inhabitants were alarmed for fear the Russians meant to possess themselves of the country. They adhere to the Mexican government, but the communication between that and California was tardy, and at times intercepted. The Russians still continue their settlement about thirty miles to the northward of port Bodega, and have taken possession of that place, where they have lately built two vessels.—*ib.*

DOMESTIC.

FLORENCE, (ALAB.) March 25.

A dreadful rencountre took place in the public street in this place, on Friday morning, the 10th inst. Maj. Kilcrease, of Lawrence county, Tennessee, with two other gentlemen, was riding apparently out of town, when he was met by Colonel Lowe, of this vacinity—they were both armed.—Col. Lowe had his pistol in his hand—Maj. Kilcrease had his in his holsters. Col. Lowe had approached the Major so nearly before he discovered him, that he had not time to draw his weapon. To avoid the fire, Major Kilcrease threw himself from his horse, and, at the same instant, Col. Lowe's pistol was discharged. No injury was done——but, before Major Kilcrease could return the shot, (who, when he fell, took with him one of his pistols, and, on foot, pursued the Colonel a short distance,) Col. Lowe had got into a house, where he re-loaded his pistol. Maj. Kilcrease, afterwards, walked in the direction of the house in which Col. Lowe then was, with his pistols in his hands. Col. Lowe stepped out, and, at a distance of about twenty yards, they levelled at each other, and Major Kilcrease fell, having received a shot in his forehead. He lived until the 23d inst. when he breathed his last. This was a horrible spectacle to be acted in the face of a civilized community: we wish never again to witness such another.—*Alab. Gaz.*

HARTFORD, MARCH 30.

It is with pleasure we learn letters have been received in this city from London, communicating the test of Perkins' improvements on steam power. Public confidence in Mr. Perkins' project did for a time decline; but an experiment with a fifteen horse power engine applied in propelling a boat, has proved the practicability as well as importance of his invention. Large contracts have been made already for the use of the patent on this side the Atlantic.—*Conn. Courant.*

At no preceding period since we have known the city, have there been so many buildings going up as at the present. There is a prompt demand, and ready sale, for all materials connected with building. Bricks particularly, as we are informed, are wanting, and sell at high prices.

N. York American.

The lump of North-Carolina gold, which was left with Dr. Mitchell for inspection, is now at the shop of Mr. Ladd, watchmaker, 30 Wall-street, where the curious may see it. It is, as far as we recollect, the most remarkable specimen for size and apparent purity that we have ever seen.—*Ib.*

Grass Bonnets.—The liberal price which was paid about a year ago at the Exchange, by a merchant of this city, for a beautiful grass bonnet, manufactured entirely of domestic materials by a lady of Tioga County, in the state of New York, we learn has had the happy effect of directing the attention and ingenuity of others in that station of country to the same branch of domestic manufacture. We are informed that numbers of females and children, are now employed in fabricating grass bonnets and hats in imitation of the various qualities of Leghorn, and that the manufacture has been attended with much success. We learn that Judge DRAKE, of Tioga, arrived in this city a few days ago, by way of the Susquehanna river, bringing with him a bonnet of the most admirable colour, texture and workmanship, made by the same fair hands which produced the bonnet first alluded to. A gentleman who examined and compared it with a high priced Leghorn, describes it as far surpassing that or any other he has ever seen.—*Balt. Am.*

LA FAYETTE.—The Paris *Quotidienne*, states that the debate in Congress having reached France, many of the Liberals were deterred from voting for the General, because of his expected visit to the United States; and that he himself, fearing that he could not delay his voyage, was indifferent as to the result.—*Chas. Courier.*

Bust of La Fayette.—A superb marble Bust of LA FAYETTE, executed in Paris, has been purchased by Mr. C. Porter, owner of the New-York and Charleston packet-ship bearing the name of that distinguished Patriot, and placed in her cabin.

Carolina. Gazette

The freeholders of the State of Virginia seem determined in good earnest, to amend their defective Constitution, and are taking active and efficient measures to ascertain the sense of the people as to the expediency of calling a regular convention to effect that object. A large meeting was held at Richmond on Saturday last, at which the Mayor presided, which expressed its sentiment in favor of a convention by a majority of 10 to 1, and in other parts of the state, where expressions of public feeling have taken place, the vote has been equally unanimous.—*Washington Republican.*

From the N. Y. Daily Advertiser, April 13.

We presume the citizens of this State generally, we are sure that the people of the United States at large, will read not merely with surprise, but with a degree of astonishment, that the last measure of the legislature of the State of New-York, a few minutes before their adjournment, on Monday last, was, by a joint act of the houses, the removal of the honorable De Witt Clinton from the place of Canal Commissioner. We very much doubt whether the annals of party spirit, in the most unprincipled period of their violence and rancour, contain so unworthy an act as this. To enlarged views, the liberal and enlightened policy, the most strenuous exertions, and the most unshaken firmness of this distinguished man, is the State indebted for the commencement, the prosecution, and we may almost say the consumation, of one of the most useful, the most splendid works of the kind, that have ever been undertaken in any age, or in any country. It cannot be forgotten, that the leading members of the party, who have thus unexpectedly and disgracefully ejected this gentleman from a place, which he has for a long time occupied in a manner so useful to the interests of the State, and so honorable to himself, were, at the outset, not merely his political adversaries, but the unrelenting opposers of the great project which he was encouraging to carry into execution. Nor was this opposition in the slightest degree given way, until the rapid and successful progress of the work, forced them to fall in with the tide of popularity which attended it. Having been forced by circumstances, which it was in vain to attempt to resist, to espouse the *cause of the Canal*, a small amount of magnimity would have led them at least to cease from slandering the man, before whose talents and services they are obliged to be humbled. But such was not the fact. On the contrary, it was seriously endeavored to deprive him of the merit which was his due, and to appropriate to themselves the credit of executing a project which they had at the beginning so violently opposed.

Mr. Clinton has devoted many years of laborious service to forwarding this stupendous work. Its success has thus far answered, and more than answered, the public expectation.—It is the pride and boast of the state;—and it is the admiration of the civilized world. For his services he has refused all compensation from the ungining—thus adding, to the immense personal responsibility which he necessarily incurred in adventuring in such a vast experiment, a degree of disinterestedness and liberality, to which, in all probability, those by whom he is so unworthily treated, are total strangers.

We cannot believe this most unjust measure will meet with the approbation of the respectable citizens of this great state. To Mr. Clinton's policy they are indebted, for all the advantages which this gigantic work promises to them and their posterity, to all future generations. We shall be much disappointed if they, as a body, do not express in a most decided manner, their resentment for a measure which not merely disgraces those by whom it was adopted, but degrades and discredits the character of the state.

Mr. CLINTON.—Let it be said to the honor of this gentleman, let it be engraven as a motto on his seal, that the same legislative body that deprived the people of their electors suffrages, deprived also De Witt Clinton of the office of president of the canal commissioners. This is an honor or too proud to be forgotten—it should be preserved in the family of Clinton to the latest posterity. It is a monument to his glory more durable than marble. De Witt Clinton, it will be said, has been deprived of his office—by whom? the enquiry will be made. The answer will be, by those legislators who first solemnly pledged their faith and honor, to restore to the people their electoral rights, and then with all possible solemnity violated their engagements. But Mr. Clinton received the thanks of such a body in requital for his services, he should have immediately returned their communication unopened. To him was reserved a triumph, the ineffectual hate of little men minds.—They could take away nothing—salary he received none. The poor creatures who received the benefit of his labors made all the requital in their power, and that was, an abortive attempt to sting the hand of their benefactor.—*Morn. Chronicle*

"From Marlborough's eyes, the streams of dotage flow,
And Swift expires, a driveller and a show."

These lines will occur to all who shall read, in the Richmond *Enquirer*, the posthumous (if we may speak metaphorically) writings of Mr. GILES, formerly a statesman of celebriety in our councils, but many years since remaining in the privacy of retirement, embittered by sickness and seeing the light now, only to utter querulous complainings. Mr. G. says that his existence is so attenuated, that he considers himself as belonging to neither world. Now this is not a position calculated for effect in either.—This is not the way to meet either Acheron or the Celestial. He does not however appear to be as much divested as he would make us believe, of earthly sensibilities. Personalities belong to this world—only truths appertain to the future. The legacies of the wise are valuable, when they fall like the mantle of Elijah, from a height above the human atmosphere of passion and prejudice. Mr. GILES' valedictory is opprest with these—he throws alternately at the President and Mr. CLAY, "*telum imbelle sine ictu*," He belongs not to the public drama at present on the stage, and had better have remained behind the scenes, than attempt to interrupt it by sneers and cavils, which the generous may impute to weakness, but the censorious to envy.—*Chas. Cou.*

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 29, 1824.

New Orleans papers to 30th March have been received at New-York, by the ship Virginia. A meeting of the citizens of St. Francisville, was held on the 20th of March, for the purpose of nominating a President. The meeting was addressed by Wm. Thompson, Esq. after which it was resolved to support JOHN QUINCY ADAMS for President. Resolutions were brought forward nominating WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD and GEN. JACKSON, for the same office, but they were rejected.—*Amer. Beacon.*

NEW-YORK, APRIL 19.

Colombian Naval Victory.—By an arrival yesterday, in 8 days from Havana, we learn that on the 3d inst. an action took place off Matanzas, between two Colombian corvettes and a brig, (supposed the Bolivar and Boyaca corvettes, and the gun brig Mosquito,) and the Spanish sloop of war Ceres, carrying 28 guns, having under convoy a fleet of 8 sail of merchant vessels, bound from Havana to Spain, several of which were large ships, and most of them armed. The engagement lasted about an hour, and terminated in the capture of the Ceres, and three of the heavy ships, with some drogers.—The Spanish captain was killed on the first broadside, and 30 or 40 of the crew were killed or wounded during the action. A number of others jumped overboard; and those who succeeded in reaching the shore were sent to the Moro. The victors immediately bore away with their prizes, and it was supposed would stop at Key West. On learning this disaster, an embargo was instantly laid at Havana, which continued for five or six days, at the end of which, an expedition, consisting of a frigate, sloop of war, a brig, and a schooner, were despatched after the Colombians, who, it was not doubted, had by that time got entirely out of their reach.

The brig Two Mary's, from Mobile, arrived here this forenoon, when off Key West, on the 6th inst. spoke the Columbian squadron with the prizes taken off Matanzes. They were lying off and on, and it was supposed they would go in next morning. All pursuit from Havana is thus rendered useless.—*Eve. Post.*

Com. Porter's Squadron.—Jamaica papers, received at Charleston to the 26th ult. state that the U. S. ship John Adams, arrived at Port Royal on the 22d, having Com. Porter and his family on board. The John Adams having parted company with the Sea Gull, steam galliot, on the 27th Feb. touched the Island of Mona about the 14th ult. and cruized off Porto Rico for some days, in order to ascertain if any piratical vessels were lurking in that neighborhood. None were found. In a few days after the 22d the John Adams was to proceed to Key West to join our squadron on that station.

In announcing the appointment of two Bishops to the West India Islands, one of the Kingston editors says, that they are more in want of a portion of the physical Church militant—his majesty's 77th regiment. Fourteen convicts, escorted by a party of Maroons, under sentence of transportation, arrived on the 24th ult. at the jail of Kingston.—*Eve. Post.*

A letter from Buenos Ayres, of the 7th of January, states, that Gen. ALVERA has been appointed, by that government, as Ambassador to the United States. He was to have left Buenos Ayres in the month of January, for the United States, via England.

Cherokee Lands.—We learn that his Excellency Governor Holmes has appointed James Iredell, Esq. of Edenton, and Dr. Benjamin Robinson, of Fayetteville, Commissioners, under the act of the last session of our General Assembly, entitled "An act respecting the reservations of certain Indians in the lands lately acquired by treaty from the Cherokee Nation," to enquire into the titles of certain tracts of land claimed by individuals of the Cherokee Nation of Indians, under certain provisions made in the treaties concluded between the United States and the said Nation in the years 1817 and 1819, and to contract with any of said Indians, or with any Agent or Agents duly authorised by them, for the purchase of the tract or tracts to which the said Commissioners shall believe the said Indians, or any of them, shall have a good and valid title under the provisions of said treaties: said contracts to be subject to the ratification of the General Assembly. The Commissioners are to meet at Franklin, in Haywood County, on the 1st of August next.—*Raleigh Register.*

The dwelling House of Mr. James Peace, in Granville county, was entirely consumed by fire, with all its contents, on the 17th instant, while the family were at church. Owing to some circumstance, a negro fellow, the wife of whom Mr. Peace had hired, was suspected as the author of this foul deed, and he was consequently arrested. The negro confessed himself guilty of the charge, and stated that he had done it, to revenge his ill-treatment, in being prohibited from visiting his wife. The negro is confined in Jail to await his trial. *ib.*

A new translation of Josephus, the Jewish historian, has lately been undertaken by a Clergyman of the Established Church. A classical version of this unique and celebrated writer has long been a desideratum in English Literature, and if the gentleman above alluded to succeeds in his arduous enterprise, he will confer no mean obligation to his language and country.

Mr. Francis, of Dayton, Ohio, has in considerable fowardness for publication, a biographical notice of Washington, in the Latin language, with English notes, intended for colleges, seminaries, and classical gentleman throughout the United States. Part of the work has been submitted to the Faculty of the Ohio University, at Athens, and to that of the Cincinnati college, who are said to have unanimously concurred in pronouncing it a production of uncommon merit.—*N. Y. Eve. Post.*

In perhaps a majority of the counties and towns in the State of VIRGINIA, there has been taken, informally, at the election for Delegates in the present month, a poll for deciding the question of *Convention* or *No Convention;* and in every instance that we have seen spoken of, there is a decided majority in favor of a Convention, excepting only the City of Richmond. In that city, soon after the poll was opened, there took place an eloquent discussion, of five hours, on the merits of the Convention Question, in which some of the ablest men of the State took part. Mr. HARVIE was re-elected the Delegate for the City, without opposition, after declaring himself opposed to a Convention, but determined to vote upon the question as he might be *instructed* by his constituents. The vote of the City, on the first day, stood thus: 112 freeholders (none others vote at elections) *for* a Convention—107 *against* it. The poll, however, was kept open for one or two days longer.

There appears to be no doubt but that a Convention will be called. The main objection to it seems not to proceed from the absence of occasion for a revision of the Constitution, but the apprehension that some of its fundamental principles will be torn down, by the establishment of universal suffrage, &c.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

The scrupulous subjects of "King Caucus" must be impatient to see the answer of Messieurs Crawford and Gallatin to the summons of His Majesty's faithful heralds. If the answers have been refused or delayed, it is a slight to *legitimacy;* if they have been given, why have they not been published? "With silence, signor, be thou *politic.*"
Nat. Gazette.

At a meeting of the acting Canal Commissioners, of New York on the 12th inst. STEPHEN VAN RENSSELAER, was appointed president of the board, vice DE WITT CLINTON, removed by an act of the Legislature.
Morn. Chronicle.

Pigeons.—The immense numbers of pigeons that inhabit the western regions of the United States have excited the admiration and astonishment of travellers, and occasioned from some of them very wonderful accounts, which many, who have not been eye witnesses, have considered as fabulous. Although the pigeon is decidedly a bird of the wilderness, yet it does not hesitate to encroach on the settlements of man, and often proves destructive to his wheat and cornfield.

There is, probably, no other species of the feathered tribe, that make such wide excursion in quest of their daily food, and return every night to their roosting places, or properly speaking, to their young; for the pigeon-roosts, so much spoken of, are places selected for the season of laying eggs and rearing their young, and these places are often chosen in the neighbourhood of considerable settlements of men, who seldom fail to embrace such opportunities to supply their tables with squabs, and to amuse themselves in harrassing their winged visitors by every means in their power, shooting them—raising large fires under them—crushing them to death in thousands, by felling trees, &c. but all these annoyances and depredations have no effect in routing them.

The destruction, produced by human cruelties, is like taking a drop from a full bucket, or the fall of a few soldiers in a grand army. There are, at this time, several of these roosts, scattered over the central and nothern frontier counties of Kentucky, throughout which section of the state, the production of mast was very great last season; and the writer of this, who lives about 12 miles from the nearest of these roosts, witnesses almost daily, the havoc made upon this mast by these vast hordes of pigeons. They sweep the forest in such immense flocks that they keep up a noise, throughout the day, somewhat resembling a continual thunder: and not unfrequently, in such sudden peals, as to very much impede the equestrian traveller, if he has not a very gentle horse.

From a computation, it appears, there are upon a square mile, every day, 5000—that they embrace a tract of country, seventy miles square, so that allowing one half of this area to be filled at the rate above mentioned, there would be above twelve millions. Pigeons are great gormandizers, and it appears, from calculation, that allowing their food only equal to one gill of wheat per day, which is supposed to be short of the quantity of nutriment they would require, they would consume about 115,327 bushels per day—this, at fifty cents per bushel, would amount to 57,663 dollars. Providence has given them a peculiar power of seeking far and wide, through the fertile forests of the west, to gratify that appetite, and gather up the surplus fruits of the earth, which would otherwise waste, like the leaves, to enrich the soil that produced them.

Two very fine Salmon, (says the Boston Gazette of Saturday,) the first offered for sale this season, were sold in our market this week—one for 27 dollars and the other for 30 dollars.

The Greeks.—The amount of subscription to the Greek fund, in the United States, is said to exceed THIRTY SIX THOUSAND DOLLARS.—*Balt. Chronicle.*

MARRIED,

On Thursday evening, the 22d inst. by Col. Boggan Cash, Doctor Cotton, of Chatham county, to the amiable and accomplished Lydia, daughter of Maj. Wm. Hammond, of Wadesborough.

DIED,

In Boston, on the 15th inst. of a brain fever, Mr. SIMON GARDNER, Publisher of the Boston Commercial Gazette, aged 34. Ever active, industrious, and enterprising, Mr. Gardner gradually rose from the station of apprentice to be the sole owner and director of that extensive printing establishment.

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF
WILMINGTON, N. C.

FROM THE CAPE-FEAR RECORDER, APRIL 24.

ARRIVED,

Brig Marcia, Talbot, from Providence, to Lazarus & Whitmarsh

Schr. George, Stodder, from Providence.

Schr. Cent, Mayo, from Philadelphia, to Stow & Whittier.

CLEARED,

Brig Hope, Rice, for Havana, by J. A. Berry & Co.

Schr. Florida, Matthews, for Bermuda, by E. Dickinson.

Since the Recorder of Saturday.

ARRIVED,

Brig President Manning, Grafton, from N. York.

Brig Hannah Elizabeth, from Charleston.

Schr. Archer, Given, from Gaudaloupe, to Stow & Whittier.

CLEARED,

Schr. Regulator, McKiehenny, for Charleston.

PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected weekly, by a Committee of Merchants.

MERCHANDISE.		Cr'ty rec'd	From D.	C.	To D.	C.
Beef, Fresh in Market	-	lb.		4		5
Beef, Northern	-	bbl.	7	50	8	00
Brandy, Cognac,	-	gallon.	1	25	1	50
Apple, in dem'd	-	do		50		55
Peach,	-	do.		55		60
Bacon,	- -	lb.		6½		7½
Beeswax,	- -	do.		31		32
Butter,	- -	do		12		15
Bagging (abundant)	-	yard,		18		25
Coffee, Prime Green,	-	lb.		23		24
2d & 3d qual.	-	do		21		22
Candles, Mould,	-	do		12		12½
Spermaceti,	-	do				34
Cotton,	-	do		13		13½
Corn,	- -	bushel		42		45
Copperas	-	lb.		3½		4
Flax	-	do		15		16
Flaxseed, Rough,	-	bushel		75		80
Flour, Fine,	-	barrel	4	75	5	
Superfine,	-	do	5	00	5	25
Fish, Herrings	-	do	5	00		
Mullet	-	do	6	00		
Feathers	-	lb.		35		37½
Gin, Holland,	-	gallon,		90	1	25
Country,	-	do		43		45
Ginger	-	lb.		6		10
Glass, Amer. 8 by 10	-	50 feet	4	00	5	00
10 by 12	-	do	5	00	6	00
Bottles	-	groce	11		12	
Hides, Buenos Ayres,		lb.				
West India,		do				
Iron,	- -	100 lb.	4½	00	5	00
Indigo, Bengal	-	lb.	3	00	3	25
Flotant	-	do	3	00		
Lime,	- -	cask,	2	50	3	00
Lard	-	lb.		8		10
Leather, Skirting	-	do		30		35
Sole	-	do		28		30
Bridle	-	side	3	00	4	00
Lead, Bar	-	lb.		8		9
Logwood	-	100 lb.	3	00	4	00
Molasses,	-	gallon,		26		28
Nutmegs	-	lb.	2	00	2	50
Nails, Cut, Assorted	-	do		7½		8
Wrought	-	do				
Nankeens, Blue	-	piece,	1	40		
Yellow	-	do		60		65
Shingles	-	1000	1	50	2	00
Oats,	-	bush		30		35
Oil, Currier	-	barrel.	20	00	25	00
Linseed	-	gallon.		85	1	00
Pork	-	barrel.	11	00	13	00
Porter London,	-	dozen.	3	50		
Philadelphia,	-	do	2	50	3	00
Pepper,	-	lb.		22		25
Pimento,	-	do		25		26
Plaster Paris,	-	ton	7	50	10	00
Powder, Duponts,	-	Keg,	8	00		
Others,	-	do	5		7	50
Paints, White Lead	-	do	3	50	4	00
Spanish Brown	-	do	2	00	2	80
Yellow Ochre	-	do	2	50		
Rum, Jamaica,	-	gallon,		80	1	00
Wind. Island.	-	do		70		80
New-England,	-	do		45		5
Rice,	- -	100 lb.	3	50	4	00
Raisins	-	box,	2	50	3	50
Rags	-	lb.		2		6
Shot,	- -	Bag,	2	75	3	
Sugar, Mus. Prime,	-	100 lb.	9	50	10	50
Common,	-	do	9		9	50
Loaf,	-	lb.		17		19
Salt, Liverpool,	-	bush.		75		80
Turks Island,	-	do		75		80
St. Ubes, &c.	-	do				
Salts, Epsom	-	lb.		25		30
Glauber	-	do		7½		8
Steel, American	-	do		8		9
E. Blistered	-	do		16		17
German	-	do		17		1
Salt-Petre	-	do		12½		2
Tallow,	-	do		6		7
Tea, Imp. and Gunp.	-	do	1	50	1	75
Hyson,	-	do	1	20	1	20
Tobacco, Leaf,	-	100 lb.	3	25	4	00
Manufactured,	-	do	5	00	20	
Tin, ½ x	-	box	15	00	16	00
Verdigrs,	-	lb.		65		
Wheat	- -	bush.		85		90
Whiskey,	- -	gallon.		33		35
Wine, Madeira, L. P.	-	do	2	50	4	
Sicily Madeira,	-	do	1	25	1	50
Teneriffe,	-	do	1	25	1	50
Port,	-	do	2	00	3	25
Malaga	-	do		80		

Mr. La Taste,

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Fayetteville, that he has removed and settled with his *family* among them, and tenders his services to them in the various branches of education he has been teaching, since the year *Eighteen Hundred.*—His long experience and success, wherever he has resided, are his recommendations. He offers to teach in private families, at his house, and at the Academy. His terms may be made known by applying at his residence, on Maiden Lane.

120 casks Thomastown Stone Lime,

For sale, by
6t68 CHARLES T. HAIGH.

THEATRE.

MESSRS. HUBERT & DRUMMOND,
Late of the Theatres Philadelphia, Baltimore, New-York, Boston and Charleston, and Managers of Wilmington, Raleigh, &c. inform the ladies and gentlemen of Fayetteville, and its vicinity, that they are converting the Lodge into a Theatre, and solicits the honor of their patronage. During their short stay, every novelty will be produced, and the strictest order and decorum will be kept.

The Theatre will be open on *Monday, May* 3d, 1824, with

A PLAY AND FARCE,

as will be expressed in future bills.

☞ *The Bar of the Theatre to let.*

Tax! Tax!

I SHALL attend at the Town House, on Friday the 30th instant, precisely at 9 o'clock, to collect from all those who may think best to call and save cost, the tax due in the Fayetteville District, for the year 1823. W. WADDILL, Jr.
1w

Cape-Fear Navigation Company.

PURSUANT to a resolution of the Stockholders, at their last annual meeting, notice is hereby given, that the next annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Cape Fear Navigation Company will be holden at the Town House in Fayetteville, on Friday, the 30th day of May next; at which time the presence of the proprietors, or their representatives, is required.

ROBERT STRANGE, *President.*
Fayetteville, April 21, 1824.—5t64.

THE GREAT CAPITAL OF $100,000

IN THE

GRAND STATE LOTTERY OF MARYLAND,

now drawing in the city of Baltimore under the superintendance of the Commissioners appointed by the State, *is yet undrawn.*

TWO DRAWINGS MORE
WILL COMPLETE THIS SPLENDID LOTTERY.
Draws again 13th May.
PRIZES YET TO BE DRAWN,

100,000	10,000
20,000	5,000
10,000	7 of 1,000

Besides many of 100, 50, *&c.*

Tickets,	$20 00	Quarters,	$5 00
Halves,	10 00	Eighths,	2 50

WARRANTED UNDRAWN, FOR SALE AT

ALLEN'S

LOTTERY AND EXCHANGE OFFICE,
BALTIMORE.

Cash advanced for prizes as soon as drawn;—and where two of the largest prizes ever sold in America were obtained, and the cash advanced for the same, viz:

No. 759, 100,000—No. 3320, 100,000—besides many of 50,000, 40,000, 30,000, &c.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Notwithstanding the recent advance of tickets in Baltimore to $20, all orders, (post paid,) enclosing cash, at the rate of $15, will meet the most prompt attention, until the first of May, if addressed to

S. & M. Allen,
2t60 *BALTIMORE.*

JOHN M'ARN,

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers and the public, that he is now receiving his SPRING GOODS, at his New Stand, two doors above the Market House, Hay Street, which, together with his former stock, renders his assortment complete—among which are the following Goods, viz:

Extra, supr. and common Cloths, a variety
Austin's superlative black Cloth
Hirstbramley & Co's. extra blue do.
Sattinets, Union Mixtures and Cassinets
Bombazetts, Bombazines, &c.
4-4 and 3-4 Fancy Cambric Prints and printed Muslins, a variety
6-4, 4-4 and 3-4 cambric Ginghams
Plain and figured Jaconet Muslins
Flushed and cluster seeded do.
Tamboured, figured, and plain Book and Mull Muslins; Swiss Muslins
Plain and figured Cambrics and Muslin Robes
Linen Cambrics and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs
Thread and bobbinet Laces, Long Lawns
4-4 Irish Linens, in whole and demi pieces
Russia birdseye and 10-4 table Diapers
5-4 Irish, Russia and hemp Sheetings
Drillings, Platillas, Osnaburgs, &c.
Real and imitation Seersuckers
Cotton Cassimere and Wellington Stripe
American blue Ginghams and brown Shirtings
5-4, 7-4 and 3-4 Apron Checks
Drab, olive and black Manchester Cord
Silks, black Sinchews and Sarsnets
Black, blue and green Florence Silks
Canton Camblets and silk Vestings
Italian Crape, Silk Hose and Gloves
Black Canton Hkfs. fancy coloured Damask do.
Valencia and Marseilles Vestings
Ladies' Leghorn Hats (cheap)
Elegant setts of Ribbon
Men's Leghorn Hats
Toilette and dressing Glasses
Soda Powders, &c.

The above Goods, together with many others, too tedious to enumerate, will be sold either by wholesale or retail, for cash, at reduced prices.
4t62

Received, by the last arrivals,

20 Cases of Straw Bonnets
5 do of Ladies' & Misses' Leghorn Bonnets
2 do Men's and Boy's do.
50 nests Band Boxes

And a handsome assortment of Ribbands, which are offered for sale very low.

59* ABIJAH WHITING.

5 Barrels Train Oil, (Tanners')

For sale, by
M'NEILL & KIRKLAND.
April 14, 1824.—58

E. E. LEWIS

HAS just received by the Steam Boat Henrietta,

Brandy, Wine, Rum, Imperial Tea, and Cheese,

which will be sold low to close a consignment.
3t60.

The Subscriber,

(Proprietor of the Wilmington Hotel,)

HAVING rented the large and commodious house, late the residence of Governor Smith, at Smithville, (North-Carolina,) will, on the first day of June next, be prepared to accommodate those persons who are disposed, during the sickly season, to remove to one of the most healthy situations in the Southern States. The Wilmington Hotel will be kept open as usual. WM. H. HALSEY.
4t62.

Blanks,

OF ALL KINDS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

PROPOSALS

BY PASTEUR & WATSON,
FOR PUBLISHING A PERIODICAL PAPER, CALLED THE

CAROLINA CABINET

OF SCIENCE AND LITERATURE.

BY OBED ORRERY, ESQ.

Leaning on the arm of *Novelty,*
Yet friendly to the best pursuits of man,
Friendly to thought, to virtue, and to peace.
COWPER.

PROSPECTUS.

Upon offering the projected publication to the patronage of their fellow citizens, Pasteur & Watson are aware of the magnitude of their attempt; but they are also aware that there is no paper in the State, exclusively devoted to literature, and they believe that the taste of North-Carolina needs but the offering of the collation, to meet with acceptance. Under these considerations, they confidently present this prospectus.

For himself, Mr. *Orrery* would observe, that he is not ignorant of the difficulty of the task he undertakes. He is sensible that he must vary his lucubrations to meet the versatility of taste so predominant in mankind, and that he must, in some degree, be all things to all men. He is also perfectly sensible that many editors are apt to promise more than they eventually perform. They promise to present nothing but the *Utile dulci,* to cull nothing but the choicest flowrets from the luxuriant parterres of Literature; and too often exhaust their whole stock of erudition in manufacturing a flaming prospectus that shall swell their subscription list.

Now, *Obed* has determined to avoid this course, that he may not subject himself to subsequent censure; thinking it preferable to perform, and not to promise, than to promise and not perform. Therefore, his work shall speak for itself. In aid of his undertaking, he solicits the laudable assistance of men of talents and leisure; and assures the Ladies, that the flowers *they* may weave into a literary garland, shall receive primary attention, although it must be distinctly understood by all, that their communications are to be subject to the discretion of Mr. *Orrery.*

BIOGRAPHY, so entertaining and so useful in teaching us to avoid the rocks of error on which others have been wrecked, shall hold a distinguished place in the CABINET. American Biography shall have the preference.

RELIGIOUS and MORAL ESSAYS—Essays on AGRICULTURE and the SCIENCES will be always acceptable.

WORKS OF FANCY, that inculcate virtue, and substantiate purity; and WIT and HUMOUR, will be properly attended to. In short, Mr. O's. attention will be directed to the procuring of a pleasing variety that may suit the variety of mental appetites, and, at the same time, give "ardour to *virtue,* and confidence to *truth.*"

No political discussions can be admitted into *our* Cabinet; for, as we are devoted to Literature,

All politicians from us we debar,
We'll be none ourselves, nor abuse those who are.

CONDITIONS.

The CAROLINA CABINET will be published weekly, in quarto form, on medium paper of a good quality, and on new type.

Subscription, Three Dollars per year, half to be paid on receipt of the first number, which will be issued as soon as the subscription will authorize the undertaking.

Persons who obtain four subscribers and become responsible for their subscription, shall be entitled to a fifth copy gratis.

Communications by mail, to be addressed to *Thomas Watson,* Newbern.

Newbern, March 27, 1824.

☞ Subscriptions will be received at this office.

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND FOR SALE BY THE AUTHOR,

A NARRATIVE

OF THE SUFFERINGS OF

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL,

During a Voyage to the Northwest Coast of America.

PRICE IN BOARDS $1, BOUND $1¼.

THE unfortunate Author of the above Narrative, was a Seaman on board the Ship *Eclipse,* of Boston, commanded by JOSEPH O'CAIN. After being twice shipwrecked, suffering the loss of both his feet, by being frost-bitten, and undergoing severe hardships, resided thirteen months in the *Sandwich Islands;* a considerable part of which time, he lived in the family of King TAMEAMEA. He has detailed many interesting Anecdotes of the Character of that Chief, his Naval and Military force, progress in Civilization, &c. In addition to the accumulated misfortunes of the Author, he has, since his arrival in this country, suffered the re amputation of both his Legs, in the N. York City Hospital.

Recommendation from his Excellency, the Governor of the State of New-York.

The second edition of a voyage round the world, by Archibald Campbell, has been recently published in New-York. The life of Campbell has been marked by extraordinary sufferings; and as there is no doubt of the authenticity of the work, I recommend it to the patronage of the public, from a persuasion that the merits and misfortunes of the narrator, entitle him to favorable consideration.

DE WITT CLINTON.

Albany, March 2d, 1820.

NEW-YORK, NOV. 5th, 1820.

At a regular meeting of Morton Lodge, No. 108, (late No. 50,) held last evening, at their Lodge room, in the City of New-York, the following resolution was passed, viz.

"Resolved, that from the long acquaintance which we have had with brother Archibald Campbell, his regular deportment while sojourning with us, has induced this Lodge to recommend him, and they do recommend him to the kind protection and friendship of the fraternity generally."

Extract from the minutes.

S. W. ANDREWS, Secretary.
DANIEL SICKELS, M. W.
JOHN DEGEZ, P. M.

We, the undersigned, agree with the report of the officers of Morton Lodge, No. 108, (late No. 50,) with respect to the deportment of brother Archibald Campbell, and recommend him accordingly.

RICHARD O. PEARSALL, W. M.
Benevolent Lodge.
JOSEPH FORRESTER, P. M.
Benevolent Lodge.
JAMES S. TAYLOR Secretary,
Benevolent Lodge.
ALEXANDER FREZER, Treasurer,
Benevolent Lodge.
JAMES LYONS, Jun. P. M
St. John's No. 9, *late No.* 6.
G. LANSING, P. M.
Phœnix Lodge No. 40, *late No.* 11.
JAMES WEBSTER, W. M.
Abram's Lodge, No. 83.
ROBERT YOUNG P M
Abram's Lodge, No. 83.
S. B. FLEMING, W. M.
St. John's, No. 9, *late No.* 6.

NOTICE,

THAT on the first day of May next, will be rented, on the premises, to the highest bidder, for the term of twelve months, that well known and valuable bridge, the Turnpike across Lumber river, on the road leading from Rockingham to Fayetteville, being the property of William W. McFarland.

2t60 THO. PATE, *Guardian.*

POETRY.

No loose or wanton, though a wand'ring Muse.

TO LADIES' EYES.

To Ladies' eyes around, boy—
  We can't refuse, we can't refuse;
Though bright eyes so abound, boy—
  'Tis hard to choose, 'tis hard to choose;
For, thick as stars that brighten
  Yon airy bowers, yon airy bowers—
The countless eyes so lighten,
  This earth of ours, this earth of ours:
But fill the cup where e'er, boy,
  Our choice may fall, our choice may fall—
We'er sure to find love there, boy—
  So drink them all, so drink them all.

Some looks there are so holy—
  They seem but given, they seem but given—
As splendid beacons solely,
  To light to heav'n, to light to heav'n;
While some, oh! ne'er believe them—
  With tempting ray, with tempting ray—
Would lead us (God forgive them!)
  The other way, the other way:
But fill the cup, &c.

In some, as in a mirror,
  Love seems portrayed, love seems portrayed:
  But shun the flattering error—
'Tis but his shade, 'tis but his shade;—
  Himself has fixed his dwelling—
In eyes we know, in eyes we know;
  And lips—but this is telling—
So here they go, so here they go:
  Fill up, fill up, &c.

SELECTIONS,
LITERARY, RELIGIOUS, &c.

FROM THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

THE PILOT, *A Tale of the Sea.* By the Author of the Pioneers, &c. New-York.—Charles Wiley. 1823. 2 vols.

Our literature, to use a trite comparison, is like our territory, the greater part as yet uncultivated and wild. The yeoman who goes into our forests, and opens a little prospect of habitations, and fields of grain and grass, in the midst of the wilderness, may be regarded as a sort of peaceful conqueror; a champion, who subdues the land and makes it pay tribute. So the author of any literary work, upon a subject peculiar to ourselves, and truly American, undertakes a like enterprise; he peoples the regions of fancy and memory; he reclaims and makes fertile the intellectual waste; he opens the solitude to the light; and, under his hands, it begins to teem with life and action, and to present a thousand pleasing objects. Now, in the case of the woodsman, if he supplants the forest trees with fields of wheat and corn, the main purpose is effected, and we acknowledge, that he has done a creditable thing, and deserves well, without considering too critically, whether in his sowing and planting he has followed the *broadcast* or *drill* method. So in regard to original works of imagination and taste; if an author really succeeds in adding something to the permanent intellectual stock; if, on the whole, he produces objects worthy to remain and be admired, he is entitled to our good will and praise, and ought not to be judged by the minor imperfections, the *quædam maculæ*, from which no work of art is free. The author of the Pilot seems to have fully and decidedly established this claim upon the public in his favor, as he has produced works, which well deserve to be, and will be, a permanent part of our literature; and in a province where very few adventurers have preceded him with any tolerable success.

The scene of this story is laid in the north-eastern coast of England, and the neighboring part of the German Sea.—During the war of our revolution, an American frigate and schooner are seen, by a group of the country people, to approach this coast at a point where the navigation is dangerous, and at a time, when a storm, approaching from the north-east, seems to threaten them with certain shipwreck. A Scotchman and Irishman who are of this group, and are made to describe in their various dialects, the appearance of the vessels as they come in sight from behind a headland. The immediate purpose of coming into this dangerous place, is to procure a pilot from on shore. This pilot, 'a small man in a drab pea-jacket,' is afterwards plainly intimated to be Paul Jones; but he remains, through the story, incognito; he is a mysterious personage under the name of Mr. Gray, on whom much depends, as many of the events turn upon his conduct and interference. He is at first known only to Munson, the captain of the frigate, and afterwards to Griffith the lieutenant; the reader is not expressly led into the secret.

Characters of this description are substituted for what used to pass under the name of the machinery of epic poetry; for the gods of the ancient writers, and the witches, fairies, and other supernatural beings, introduced into the older of the modern writers of fiction, to bring the other personages into situations, which would otherwise be too improbable, or help them out, when they could not reprieve themselves. But a giant, a wizard, or spirit, not excepting the White Maid of Avenel, makes but a sorry figure in a modern story, in which the author affects any regard to probability. Yet the reader must be interested, and his feelings must be disturbed by imminent perils, desperate situations, and hairbreadth escapes; it is rude and inartificial in the author, to resort only to good fortune in these emergencies. In the conclusion of the story, it is quite inexcusable to hurry to a happy result, with a flush of good luck, in the death of rich uncles, liberality of the government, exposure of knavery, clearing up of misunderstandings, the long deferred requital of love, and other pleasing circumstances. But it shows poverty of invention to bring affairs into such a conjuncture in the midst of the action, that unless the wind changes, or some of the personages are killed off, the story must end. Some extraordinary and powerful agent is needed for the trying occasions, about whom the author casts something of mystery and obscurity, that the reader may magnify to himself every thing belonging to this personage, and give credit to the prodigies told of him. The Pilot is a personage of this description. He interposes in times of difficulty; and he is probably also intended by the author to give something of historical reality to the story. But to the reader, he is quite a secondary character in the piece.

The beginning of the story is taken up in extricating the vessels from their perilous situation, in doing which the Pilot of course, bears an important part. There is at first no remarkable skill displayed in the dialogue, nor any very striking exhibition of character or conduct in the actors. We do not mention this as a fault; the developement of the characters has just commenced. From the first appearance of the vessels in the evening, until their escape from the impending perils the next morning, the dangerous situations, the combinations of incidents, the pictures of the heavens and the ocean, and the management of the vessels, inspire the reader with intense interest and anxiety; while, at the same time, his imagination is filled with a succession of grand and vividly drawn images.

* * * * * *

[Of *the wreck of the Ariel*, the Reviewer says:]

The gloom in which the Ariel lay, under the shadows of the hills, and the sudden illumination of the scene by the blaze of the cannon from a neighboring battery; the management of the schooner in escaping from a situation exposed to the enemy's guns; the signs of a gale from the northeast; the sea tumbling in, with the tide setting upon a lee shore, are all admirably well given. We can hardly name the author, who would not have reason to be proud to have described the wreck of the Ariel, with the incidents attending it. The characters of Barnstable and Merry are sustained with great success through the whole scene, and, together with long Tom and Dillon, are so grouped and contrasted, as to exhibit each in admirable relief, and the whole passage is one of great harmony and power. Without any elaborate attempts at pathos, there are some effectual touches, and it is very excusable in the reader not to go through some parts of the scene unmoved.

The forebodings of Tom, and the allusion to his superstitions, and those of the seamen, are suitable preludes to the event. The men began to look to the leeward oftener than Barnstable would have them. Merry was sitting upon a gun 'singing as if he were a chorister in his father's church.' The cockswain requested that

'Captain Barnstable would please to call Mr. Merry from the gun; for I know, from having followed the seas my natural life, that singing in a gale is sure to bring the wind down upon a vessel the heavier; for He, who rules the tempests, is displeased that man's voice should be heard, when He chooses to send His own breath upon the waters.'

[The Reviewer here makes a larger quotation, with which our readers are undoubtedly familiar.]

'"She can make no head against this sea, under that rag of canvass," said Barnstable, gloomily; addressing the cockswain, who, with folded arms, and an air of cool resignation, was balancing his body on the verge of the quarter-deck, while the schooner was plunging madly into waves that nearly buried her in their bosom; "the poor little thing trembles like a frightened child, as she meets the water."

'Tom sighed heavily, and shook his head, before he answered—

'"If we could have kept the head of the mainmast an hour longer, we might have got an offing, and fetched to windward of the shoals; but, as it is, sir, mortal man can't drive a craft to windward—she sets bodily in to land, and will be in the breakers in less than an hour, unless God wills that the winds shall cease to blow."'

As the only means of safety, it was determined to anchor, and cut away the masts,

'When a dreadful cry arose among the men forward, and which sounded with increased horror, amid the roaring of the tempest. The schooner rose on the breast of a wave at the same instant, and, falling off with her broad side to the sea, she drove in towards the cliffs, like a bubble on the rapids of a cataract.'

The cockswain called to the men,

'"Look out—secure yourselves!" and at that instant the Ariel settled on a wave, that melted from under her, heavily on the rocks. The shock was so violent, as to throw all who disregarded the warning cry from their feet, and the universal quiver, that pervaded the vessel, was like the last shudder of animated nature.'

The scene is sustained to the end with unabated power; the more remarkable passages of which are no doubt fresh in the recollection of our readers, such as Dillon's being driven back from attempting to get into the boat, by the threatening looks of the men; long Tom's seating himself on the heel of the bowsprit, refusing to join his shipmates in the boat, and expressing with a terrible composure, his resolution to die in the Ariel, which he considered to be his coffin, and saying, 'God's will be done, I saw the first timber of the Ariel laid, and shall live just long enough to see it torn out of her bottom, after which, I wish to live no longer;' his seeing, after the boat was dashed to pieces on the rocks, the heads and arms of the men, at short intervals, rising on the waves, some of them sinking, while others were making well directed efforts to gain the sands; his hearing the hollow sound under the deck of the Ariel, which he said to Dillon, was 'the poor thing herself giving her last groan; the water is breaking up her decks,'—and the final yielding of the wreck to the overwhelming waters, when its fragments, together with the body of the cockswain, were swept away and scattered in the tumult of the waters. The cockswain considered drowning to be, as to himself, a natural death, which his habits of life made him choose, as old soldiers often prefer to die on the field of battle, rather than upon a feather bed, and as Nelson chose to die on board of his ship in the midst of an engagement. The author seems to consider the drowning of Dillon to be in the nature of an execution, for which he had taken care to qualify him, and to which the reader is well enough reconciled. He also readily sympathises with Barnstable and Merry, in their regret for the loss of the cockswain. Merry contributes greatly to the interest and beauty of the scene on shore; he is a very happily conceived character, and is well supported throughout the story.

* * * * *

This like the preceding stories of the author, is thoroughly American; in one respect too much so; as, for one instance, where colonel Howard is said to take a little time, 'to remove the perspiring effects of the unusual toil from his features;' a sort of writing, which is too much in use with us, and may be said, perhaps, to constitute a national characteristic of our literature, if there be such a thing. No doubt some readers have a liking for passages of this sort,—'the more's the pity.' But this is the only national characteristic of the work, which does not add to its beauty and interest, as well as its importance. The choice of incidents and actors, and the frequent allusions to our history, manners, and habits, make the story strike deep into the feelings of American readers; and by implicating the tale with our naval history, the author possesses himself of one of the few positions from which our national enthusiasm is accessible. We are in general a cautious, prudent people, quite as ready to calculate as to feel, and quite as much disposed to study good economy, as to be borne away, by a torrent of enthusiasm. We have a commonplace, hackneyed sort of enthusiasm, on the subject of liberty, republican principles, &c.; but this is so common a theme of declamation in all assemblies from Congress to the bar-room, that it is ordinary and tame, except now and then, when raised for the moment by some fortunate effort, or remarkable brilliancy. But on the subject of our naval skill and prowess, although we are not willing to confess it, we are, yet, real enthusiasts. This is a string to which the national feeling vibrates certainly and deeply: and this string the author has touched with effect.

Impediments of Speech.—Mr. W. Chapman, of Philadelphia, who had been for many years troubled with an impediment in his speech, accompanied with contortions, and tedious stammerings, succeeded in curing himself, and has opened an establishment in that city, for the cure of those similarly afflicted. Several have been relieved by him, as appears by certificates signed by many distinguished gentlemen, of N. York, Baltimore, and Philadelphia. We would recommend this institution to all who are afflicted with impediments in their speech, as we are satisfied, that the high vouchers, which Mr. Chapman has received, furnish full evidence of his ability to effect their relief.—*Boston paper.*

Economy.—With proper economy a few of the good things of life are sufficient for every purpose of real enjoyment; but without economy, a princely fortune serves merely to give a sort of notoriety and splendour to want and embarrassment, which make them the more conspicuous and lamentable.

FROM THE NEW-YORK AMERICAN.

"Various,
That the mind of [illegible] man
May be indulged."

Observing a quantity of leaf-tobacco strewed about Hanover-square, saved from some wreck, and sold at auction, I inquired of a purchaser what use could be made of it, remarking, that it seemed fairly saturated with salt water, and not a little soiled with the gravel and filth of the street. The information that I obtained was very much to the prejudice of *snuff-takers*, and excited afresh my dislike of that unseemly practice. The man of snuff was free to allow, that the tobacco would not answer for *chewing*, nor yet for *smoking*, on account of the disagreeable flavour it would give; but, being dried and ground into powder, it made, forsooth, a very delectable article for stuffing into gentlemen's and ladies' noses. I bethought me, thereupon, what would be the thought of a son of nature, a Cherokee, for instance, who should witness the process of snuff-making, and then go among the polished, the civilized, and cleanly circles of our land, and see them put that vile, that poisonous, and, thus manufactured, that dirty powder, into the very fountain and test of scent and smell. I verily believe that such a man would think such men little short of fools. I can away with chewing, for it seems natural; the mouth having been made to masticate articles of food; and those who will chew what was not exactly made for chewing, why let them—they have the worst of it. But the nose is quite a different article, and never was intended for a store-house for tobacco, ground into powder.

In fact, if it were given me to choose between celibacy and a snuff taking wife, notwithstanding I love matrimony, I would e'en suffer my generation to be cut off. Fearful of a calamity so dire, I made it a special article of contract. I do not say "before the holy man," but certainly prior to seeing him, that my betrothed should not take snuff, and I would not chew tobacco or drink rum. Now, in honest guise, if this same beloved were this day to take it into her head to violate her agreement and enter upon the snuff taking system, with its concomitant evils of snuff bottle, red bandanna, bad breath, discolored skin, and nasal tone of voice, I believe in my heart I should be tempted to set off for her *separate* and individual use, benefit and behoof, one third of my estate, as is in more melancholy cases made and provided.

You see how it is, ladies, and not you alone, but you also, gentlemen snuff-takers. The niggers at the south, as Harvey Birch calls them, address themselves, first to the care and culture of the infant tobacco plant, and then to curing and packing it. Such as escapes the dangers of the seas, must rot, and is manufactured into plug, pig-tail, and ladies' twist, and the inferior qualities are prepared for smoking. But such as will answer for none of the aforesaid purposes, because too filthy, is carefully dried with a quantum sufficient of mud and gravel, and ground into snuff. Then comes the oil of roses, the powdered glass, and every thing else, even to old coffin boards, as the anecdote goes, which can make the nose tingle, the principal thing in requisition, as I take it, with snuff-takers. On the whole, it is an infamous habit, and in woman, detestable as it is, it is still more so in man. And what makes it still more insufferable, is the fact that it rarely has the plea of necessity, being in nine times out of ten a practice as idle and useless as it is unseemly and vile.

Habit and fashion exert an extraordinary influence over men, and in different ages of the world have wrought divers and most singular changes in the manners and customs of civilized society. Since then, we are so much the creatures of habit, and possess, like a race of animals a *little lower* than ourselves in the scale of being, the imitative faculty and inclinations in an extraordinary degree, all that remains is, to make as wise selection of habits as possible, and of the bad ones—since bad ones there are and must be—choose those the least dishonorable and inconvenient. For I take it, mankind do embrace practices which are base, inconvenient, and in themselves low-lived, merely from the influence of *fashion*.

If we were to blot out from the memory of man, the practises now so prevalent of snuff taking, smoking, and tobacco chewing, and suddenly introduce them to the world, they would at once be rejected, as unhealthy and beneath the use of a rational being. Still more extraordinary would intemperate drinking appear; while the man who should daily unman himself, no matter under what circumstances, would be regarded as an object of infamy and scorn. Slight, very slight, in this day of vicious refinement, is the censure we pass upon intemperate drinking, provided it is done politely and in generous conviviality. For myself, I know but little difference between men who practice intoxication. Yankees have a fashion, Irishmen have a fashion, and English bloods have their way. Rum, whiskey and nabob, produce the same result, and when a man loses his balance, his sense, his decency; by one or the other, in the grog shop or at dinner, he is the same thing to me—a fool, a reproach to friendship, and unworthy of my confidence. JEREMIAH HOLLIDAY.

THE GREAT PRIZE OF
$100,000
IS NOW FLOATING IN THE
Grand State Lottery
OF MARYLAND,
NOW DRAWING IN BALTIMORE.

COHEN'S OFFICE—Baltimore, April 2d, 1824.

☞ Besides the above splendid Capital Prize of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, there are now floating in the wheels, the Capitals of 20,000—2 of 10,000—5,000—7 of 1,000 Dollars, &c. the whole of which are likely to be drawn at the NEXT DRAWING, which, in order to allow time to distant adventurers, will take place

Thursday, the 13th of May,

in the City of Baltimore, under the superintendance of the Commissioners appointed by the Governor and Council. Only two drawings more remain to complete the Scheme—the whole of the Prizes are payable in *Cash*, which can be had at Cohen's Office the moment they are drawn.

*** ORDERS *ought to be sent as soon as possible. Persons at a distance may at all times, with confidence, forward their remittances to* COHEN'S OFFICE, *for the great Capitals in the Scheme should be drawn on the day their orders arrive, and the state of the wheel will be known to justify an investment, the amount enclosed will be returned by the first mail.*

Whole Tickets $20 | Quarters - $5
Halves - - - 10 | Eighths - - 2 50

TO BE HAD, WARRANTED UNDRAWN, AT

COHEN'S
LOTTERY AND EXCHANGE OFFICE,
114, MARKET-ST. BALTIMORE.

Where the great Capital Prizes in BOTH THE LAST LOTTERIES were sold, and WHERE the CAPITAL PRIZES HAVE BEEN OBTAINED THAN AT ANY OTHER OFFICE IN AMERICA.

Orders from any part of the United States, addressed by mail (post paid) or by private conveyance, and enclosing the Cash or Prizes in any of the Baltimore Lotteries, will meet the same prompt and faithful attention as if on personal application, addressed to

J. I. COHEN, Jr.—Baltimore.

☞ COHEN'S "*Lottery Gazette and Register*," which is published regularly after each drawing, and will contain the Official Lists of the *Grand State Lottery*, and will be forwarded *gratis*, to all those who may purchase their Tickets at COHEN'S OFFICE, and who may signify their wish to have the same.

Orders will also be received at the

POST-OFFICE, FAYETTEVILLE,

where the Official Lists of the drawings are regularly received, for the examination of all ticket and shares, *gratis*.

MANSION HOTEL.

THE proprietor begs leave to express his grateful acknowledgment to the public and citizens of Fayetteville, for the very liberal patronage and support he has received since his removal to the Mansion Hotel;—in soliciting a continuance of their favors, he assures them that every exertion shall be continued to promote the comfort and pleasure of Travellers and Boarders.

Gentlemen attending our next Superior Court will find comfortable accommodations; the house being numerous and large, and well adapted to their satisfaction and health.

DILLON JORDAN.

Fayetteville, April 13, 1824.—4t6.

☞ N. B. The stages on the different routes arrive at and depart from the above Hotel, where the offices are kept.

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30 Sacks Liverpool Blown Salt
20 crates Earthern Ware
Upper and Bridle Leather
For sale, by M'NEILL & KIRKLAND
☞ Cash for Deer Skins and Ox Hides.
April 1. 1824.—56tf

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70 Bags Coffee
15 Hhds. Muscovado Sugar
8 do New-Orleans do.
30 do Molasses
80 Kegs Cut Nails and Brads
20 Boxes Tin
Imperial and Hyson Tea
Loaf and Lump Sugar
L. P. Teneriffe, Colmenar, and Malaga Wine
Pepper and Spice
Cotton Cards, German Steel, bar Lead, Copper
Wine Bottles, Swedes Iron and Liverpool Salt
For sale, by
CHARLES T HAIGH.
April 7, 1824.—4t60

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30 Barrels cut and family Herrings,
For, sale by
M'NEILL & KIRKLAND.
March 31, 1824. 56tf

Contractors for Lumber
WANTED.

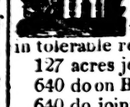
PROPOSALS will be received by me, in writing, at Wilmington, before or on the first day of May, for furnishing 200,000 feet of merchantable 2 inch *PLANK*, one half of which is to be delivered on the Cape-Fear River, at such times and at such places as I shall direct, between Fayetteville and Moorehead's Shoals; the other half in the same manner, between Morehead's Shoals and the lowest obstruction in the River above Wilmington.

HAMILTON FULTON,
State Engineer.

Wilmington, April 12, 1824.—3t60

NOTICE.

WILL be sold at the Town House in Fayetteville, on Wednesday, the 5th day of May next, at 12 o'clock, the following valuable tracts of LAND in Bladen County, formerly the property of Gen. Thomas Davis, deceased.



400 acres of Land on Cape-Fear River, on which there is a Dwelling House, all necessary Out-Houses, Barns, &c. and a Saw and Grist Mill in tolerable repair.
127 acres joining the above.
640 do on Baker's creek, joining Lewis and others.
640 do joining the above.
330 do joining Major Owen, formerly belonging to Knowles.
320 do joining Bryan and others.

A portion of the Land is cleared and is considered as good as any in that County; a great proportion well timbered. It is presumed that further description is unnecessary, as the quality of the Land and its situation are well known.

At the same time, will be sold, the following Lots and Lands in the Town of Fayetteville, and County.

The House and Lot on Dick Street, late the residence of Gen. Thos. Davis, deceased.
1 Lot on Green Street, 50 feet front.
2 half acre Lots on Haymount.
270 acres of Land on the Newbern road, about [illegible] miles below Dickson's Ferry.
10 acres of Land below the Town, beyond Matthis's bridge.

A credit of one, two and three years will be given, the purchaser giving bond and security, with a mortgage on the premises, and the bonds to bear interest from date.

WM. B. MEARS,
JAS. ALVES,
JOHN WALKER,
THO. O. DAVIS,
JOS. W COCHRAN.

Fayetteville, March 25, 1824.—3t60.